The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—— PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 481.] THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1796. [Vol. IV

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

THIS DAY,

at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be sold by Public Vendue,

ON THE PREMISSES,

The Houses and Lots,

Advertised by Messrs. Faw and Perrin, Commissioners appointed by the High Court of Chancery, of Fairfax County,

SITUATE ON KING-STREET,

adjoining Mr. James Kennedy's, and opposite Mr. David's. Further particulars will be made known previous to the time of sale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 3.

ALSO,

On Thursday the 12th of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be sold at Public Vendue,

ON THE PREMISSES,

THAT valuable House and Lot, situate on the south side of King-street, one door to the eastward of Pitt-street, and opposite to the Store of Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches, and in depth 176 feet 3 inches. The house is built of brick, two stories high, and finished in a compleat manner throughout. It has also a good Brick Kitchen, and a paved yard, with a Garden well enclosed. The terms will be made known at the time of sale. Any Person wishing to view the Premises previous to the sale will apply at the house of John and Thomas Vowell, Prince Street.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 3.

In pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery, appointing us Commissioners for that purpose,

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the Court House in Alexandria, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 25th day of May,

FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,

Mentioned in and to satisfy the decree of the said Court, obtained by *Cumberland Wilson*, against the executors of *Flemming Pollerson*, deceased.

WILLIAM HERBERT.
JOHN POTTS.

May 3.

I have for Sale,

A FEW CRATES OF

QUEEN'S WARE,

AND

Hogsheads of Black Ware;

ALSO,

10d. and 20d. Nails,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

May 2. DENNIS RAMSEY.

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Desires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR

for Mattresses and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the season, and will sell upon Reasonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neatest manner.

April 28. t. f.

RYE.

WANTED by the subscriber a quantity of Rye, for which a generous price will be given.

JOHN C. LADD.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

THE following Act of the last General Assembly of this State appearing to many rather *extraordinary*, and highly *interesting* to the People in general, "The Alexandria Society for the Relief and Protection of Persons illegally held in Bondage" think proper to publish it for the consideration of their Fellow-citizens.

It is therefore submitted to a candid and enlightened public to judge, how far it coincides with the general *sentiment* of *justice*, and the *principles* of the *constitution*, as expressed in our *Bill of Rights*; and how far it may be thought expedient to apply for a Repeal or some alteration in the said Law.

AN ACT

To amend an Act, entitled, An Act to reduce into one the several Acts concerning Slaves, Free-Negroes, and Mulattoes, and for other Purposes.

[Passed the 25th of December, 1795.]

WHEREAS great and alarming mischiefs have arisen in other states of this Union, and are likely to arise in this by voluntary associations of individuals, who, under cover of effecting that justice towards persons unwarrantably held in slavery, which the sovereignty and duty of society alone ought to afford: have in many instances been the means of depriving masters of their property in slaves, and in others occasioned them heavy expences in tedious and unfounded law suits: To the end that a plain and easy mode may be pointed out by law for the recovery of freedom where it is unjustly and illegally denied, and that all such practices may in future be made useless and punished:

Sect. I. *BE it enacted*, That when any person shall conceive himself or herself illegally detained as a slave in the possession of another, it shall and may be lawful for such person to make complaint thereof either to a magistrate out of court, or to the court of the district, county, or corporation, where he or she shall reside, and not elsewhere. When the complaint shall be made to a magistrate of such illegal detention, it shall be the duty of the said magistrate forthwith to issue his warrant, summoning the owner or possessor of such complainant, to appear before him or some other magistrate of the county to answer the complaint so made, and upon his appearance shall compel him to give bond with security, equal at least to the full value of such complainant, conditioned that he shall suffer him or her to appear at the next court to be held for the district, county or corporation wherein he or she resides, for the purpose of petitioning the said court to be allowed to sue therein in *forma pauperis*, for the recovery of his or her freedom; and if such master or holder shall fail or deny to give security as aforesaid, such magistrate shall order the complainant into the custody of the officer serving the warrant, to be kept by him safely at the expence of such master or holder, until the sitting of the first court that shall happen after such judgment by him given, and produce him or her before such court.

Sect. II. When a petition shall be offered to the court of any district, county, or corporation, by any person or persons, so complaining, it shall state the material facts of the case, which being proved by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of such court, the petitioner shall obtain counsel, to be assigned by the said court, who, without fee or reward, shall prosecute the suit of such complainant: But before process shall issue upon the said petition, the counsel so appointed shall make an exact statement to the court, of the circumstances of the case, with his opinion thereupon, and unless from such circumstances and opinion, the court shall see manifest reason to deny their interference, they shall order their clerk to issue process against the owner, to appear and answer the complaint, and in the mean time, that such complainant shall be in custody of the sheriff, until the owner shall give bond with security, either in court or with the clerk of the court, to have him or her forthcoming to answer the judgment of the court; in which case the complainant shall be returned into the possession of the owner.

Sect. III. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall be found aiding, abetting, or maintaining any person in the prosecution of a suit upon a petition as aforesaid, and such person or persons shall fail to establish his or their claim to freedom, every person so found aiding, abetting, or maintaining, shall forfeit and pay to the owner of such slave, or to the person who shall prosecute for the same, the sum of one hundred dollars, for every person so complaining; to be recovered by action of debt or information, in any court of record in this commonwealth; and moreover shall be liable to an action on the case for damages arising therefrom, to the party grieved thereby.

Sect. IV. And whereas it is doubted whether a widow who shall within one year from the death of her husband, declare, in the manner prescribed by law, that she will not take or accept the provision made for her by her husband's will, or any part thereof, and renounce all benefit which she might claim by the same will, be entitled to one third part of the slaves whereof her husband died possessed, and which by his will are directed to be emancipated and set free;—for removing such doubts in future, and for a plain declaration of the law herein: *Be it enacted*, That in all such cases the widow shall be entitled to one third part of the slaves whereof her husband died possessed, notwithstanding they may have been emancipated by his will: *Provided nevertheless*, that where part of the slaves only shall be emancipated, the widow's part shall be taken out of those which are not set free, if there be enough to make one third part of the whole number whereof the husband died possessed: and the widow in all such cases shall recover by preferring her bill in chancery against the executor or administrator, with the will annexed, one third part of such slaves, which one third so to be allotted to her, shall be ascertained by casting lot: *Provided nevertheless*, that in all such cases where the personal estate of the husband, after payment of debts and just expences, shall be sufficient to compensate the widow for the value of her third part of the slaves whereof her husband died possessed, the executor or administrator, with the will annexed, shall pay to her such sum as shall be equivalent to her life estate in one third part of such slaves; which sum shall be ascertained by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the court, upon the application of the parties.

Sect. V. *Be it enacted also*, That if any person shall make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly act or assist in the making, forging, or counterfeiting any writing whatsoever, whereby any slave or servant of another, without the approbation or consent of the owner, master, or mistress of such slave or servant, shall be declared to be or intended to be emancipated, or shall be suffered to go at large, or pass as a free person for any space of time, every person so offending and thereof legally convicted, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, and suffer one year's imprisonment without bail or mainprize.

Sect. VI. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

THOMAS PAINE.

It was reported, and believed, some months ago, that the celebrated writer of the *Rights of Man* had died, in the house of the American ambassador at Paris, of an abscess in his side. We have never seen any contradiction of this rumour in the public prints; and on that account, we are happy to take this opportunity of assuring our readers, that the story is without foundation.

About three weeks ago, the Planter, from Havre de Grace, arrived at Philadelphia. This vessel brought a letter from Mr. Monroe, to a member of Congress, which mentions Mr. Paine as alive, and in his usual way. Maryland Journal.

YOUNG FAYETTE.

The following is the letter mentioned in our last to have been received by the committee appointed to enquire into the situation of the Son of General La Fayette.

[TRANSLATION.]

"Ramapagh, N. J. March 30, 1796.

SIR,

"*I HAVE just received the honorable resolution which the merits of my father have procured for me. Deign to express to the representatives of the people of America his gratitude: my youth forbids me yet to speak of mine. Every day recals to me what he taught me, at every period of his life, so full of vicissitude, and what he has repeated in a letter, written from the depth of his prison.*

"*I am convinced (he says) that the goodness of the United States, and the tenderness of my paternal friend, will need nothing to excite them.*"

"*Arrived in America, some months since, I live in the country, in New-Jersey, occupied in the pursuits of my education. I have no wants; if I had felt any, I should have answered to the paternal solicitude of the president of the United States, either by confiding them to him, or by accepting his offers. I shall hereafter consider it a duty to impart them to the house of representatives, which deigns to enquire into my situation.*

"*I am as happy as a continual inquietude relative to the object of my first affections will permit. I have found benevolence wherever I have been known, and have often had the satisfaction of hearing those, who were ignorant of my connections, speak of their interest in the fate of my father, express their admiration of, and partake the gra-*

of my connections. speak of their interest in the fate of my father. express their admiration of, and partake the gratitude I feel for, the generous doctor Bollman, who has done so much to break his chains.

"*It is amid all these motives of emulation that I shall continue my studies: Every day more convinced of the duties which are imposed by the goodness of congress, and the names I have the honor to bear.*

"Geo. Washington Motier La Fayett.

"*The hon. Edward Livingston,*
chairman, &c."

For Sale.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of RICHARD LEE, of Lee Hall, in Westmoreland county, deceased, the following tracts of land, viz.

One lying in Berkely County,

at the head of Dry-Run, on both sides thereof, containing 245 acres; this tract is supposed to be about seven miles above Martinsburg: and four tracts lying in Hampshire county, on the dranes of Gibson's run, a branch of the North River of Great Cacapehon, containing 226 acres.—One other on the timber ridge of Crooked run of Little Cacapehon, near the land formerly belonging to Samuel Pritchard, (these two tracts, are about thirty miles above Winchester, on the State road leading to the Western waters, and in an healthy and fertile country.)—And two adjoining tracts containing 447 acres on the river Potowmac, about 15 miles above Bath (or the Warm Springs) below the farm of Mr. David Mitchell. On the last mentioned tracts are fifty acres of first rate bottom, and seventy or eighty acres of second bottom, equally valuable. The rest of this land is mountainous but covered with wood.

Persons disposed to buy any or all of the aforesaid tracts may know the terms on application to the subscriber residing in the county of Loudoun, near Centerville, or to Mr. Richard M. Scott in Alexandria, Virginia.

All persons having claims against the estate of Richard Lee, deceased, are again requested to bring them in for adjustment. I am anxious to have all unsettled accounts closed within six months from the date hereof.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, Administrator with the will annexed of Richard Lee, dec'd.

May 3. 1f6m

TO RENT,

A large and convenient Store,

with a Counting-Room and Kitchen compleat, on King street. Possession may be had immediately by applying to the subscriber.

April 19. LAURENCE HOOFF

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract

N. B. A bond and ashler is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in proposals.

C. MYERS,
Enginier to the Potomack Company.

City of Washington, April 19.

James Kennedy,

DRUGGIST,

HAS just received, and now for sale, a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop Furniture, Assorted Vials, Spices, Dye-stuffs, &c. White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, and Green Paint Ground in Oil; White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre Dry.—He has likewise on hand Madeira, Port, and Sherry Wines of a good quality, in Casks and Bottles. All of which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash or on a short Credit.

A Lot of Ground,

adjoining the House in which Colonel Simms now lives, To be Sold or Ground rented.

April 26.

Garden Seeds, &c.

THE following Seeds of last summer's growth are just received from London, and for sale at Mr Joseph Pick's store Prince-Street Alexandria, viz. Red Beet, purple, white, and green Brocoli: green borecole, or Scotch cale: early york, sugar loaf, red, drumhead, battersea and savoy Cabbage; early and late Cauliflower: white, green and broad Endive; Orange Carrot; London Parsnip: Leek; Strasburgh, Welsh and white Spanish Onion; short top, salmon and turnip Radish; early Turnip; Spinage; Mustard; Cress; early Pease; Marrowfat Pease.

The subscriber has also for sale at Holt and Co's Gardens, little above the upper ferry, eastern branch, Washington, the following Seeds for cattle; improving of land, &c. Large cattle Cabbage; Norfolk Turnip; Swedish Turnip: Lape or Cole seed; white Dutch Clover and Rye Grass, so much in esteem for making upland pastures, &c. THEO. HOLT.

Washington, May 1.

WANTED TO RENT,

A Convenient Dwelling House.

A central part of the Town would be preferred.

May 3. *Enquire of the Printer.*

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.
VIA BOSTON.

PARIS, MARCH 3.

The capture of Stoffler, and his execution, are striking. and without doubt, decisive events with respect to the war in La Vendee.

Charette is the only general, who either began or supported this dreadful war, who has hitherto eluded Republican vengeance.

Stoffler was the hopes of his party—the man on whom foreigners as well as the Vendeans placed the greatest confidence. He with the Sexton Catherineau, gave the first signal for this war.

The following portrait was drawn by a man, who from a concurrence of dreadful circumstances, was a long time near his person:—In stature he was about five feet four inches, strongly built; his shape vulgar and brutal; his mind had never received any species of cultivation. He imbibed the education, and retained the temper and manners of a German game keeper. He led his men to battle as his dogs to the chase of a boar. He was rather brutal than ferocious. He always preserved his ancient habits, his old connections, he did not love, he despised the nobility. He was looked up to with the utmost reverence by the peasants, who respected M. Mastoffler, (for that was his name with them) more than the *Beauchamps*, *Delbee*, *Lescure*, and other chiefs, who were much better than himself. Delbre, the bravest and most able of all the Vendeans, had a particular esteem for, and confidence in Stoffler. Lescure kept a strict eye on him.

Journal of Real.

Letters from F. M. RIOU, of Finistere, *Representative of the People.*

"Citizen, the following is the statement of the intelligence which I have received from Brest. The division of frigates commanded by Captain Montesonne, has just returned to its cruising station, where it has hitherto been so successful. It has recently made four pretty considerable captures.

"A vessel, having on board two hundred and sixty soldiers, one colonel, and twelve officers, belonging to the convoy which Pitt destined for the West Indies, but which was forced by gales of wind to make for England, has been captured by this division and carried into Havre.

"Two vessels laden with wine, oranges, and dried fruit, have been carried into Port Malo.

"And lastly, a Portuguese vessel, of 300 tons burthen, laden with cod fish, herrings, and oil, has been carried into Morlaix."

For a month past there has been so terrible a storm on the coast of L'Orient, that a vessel bound to Havre, and laden with wine and salt, has foundered at her anchors in Brest Road.

The artizans belonging to the port of Brest, at the instigation of certain malevolent persons, who studiously conceal themselves, have for a second time refused assignats in payment of their wages. The insurrection, however; has been quelled by the firm and courageous conduct of the principal officers of the arsenal.

A letter from Perpignan, written by general Bonnet, states that the Spanish government have ordered the French emigrants to withdraw to a distance of 30 leagues from the frontiers of the Republic, and to a distance of 15 leagues from the seaports.

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 2d of March, a scrutiny took place, for nominating a commission, charged to examine the message of the Directory, respecting the Justices of the Peace, who have refused to take the oath of hatred against royalty. On this subject, *L'Eclair* of the 3d, says, the committee appointed to report on the message of the Directory, is not disposed to revive Jacobinism. It then declaims at great length against Clubs, which were the support of Robespierre, Chaumette and Hebert. If we can forget the terrible lesson of our own misfortunes, let us cast our eyes on the mischiefs produced in Holland, by Popular Societies, where they have arrested Magistrates, and attempted to seduce the French soldiery, in order to rival the government. If we want other examples, let us look to the *United States of America*, where the government has been obliged to employ the force of arms to restore tranquility to provinces agitated by clubs. Let us look at other countries, and we may convince ourselves that their happy constitution, which in many of its parts has served as a model for our own, is menaced by similar associations which almost never exist but by their chiefs; who with the best intentions, often prove the ruin of liberty.—Clubs are excellent when we wish to destroy; they have rendered us great services, which we can never forget, and we may again want their assistance, when we wish to bring about a new Revolution; but at this time we wish it to a conclusion, to repair our evils, to find tranquility, and to preserve our Constitution.

MARCH 4.

The Directory have officially announced that Stoffler, and five of his accomplices were tried at Angers, on the 6th Ventose, and were shot the next day, with the exception of a young attendant on his person, whom the military council condemned only to be imprisoned until the return of peace. From the sentence of Stoffler it appears, that he was in his 44th year, that he was born at Luneville, in the department of la Marthe. The names of the four officers were Charles Lichtenhen, aged 24, born at Prade, formerly an officer in the service of the Emperor, Joseph Philippe Devannes, born at Ancenis, formerly Commis, of that district; Joseph Moreau, aged 20, born at Chantilon; Pierre Pinot, aged 21; and Michael Grolleau, aged 14; the two last were born at Chollet: The military council declared them accused and convicted of having been taken with arms in their hands, and condemned them to death conformably to the law of the 30th Prairial, which enacts:

"That the chiefs, commanders, captains, movers and instigators of armed assemblages, without the sanction of the constituted authorities, either under the name of Chouan, or any other denomination, shall be punished with death."

The second article enacts, "That armed men present at those assemblages, if they are deserters or strangers in the department in which they shall be taken, shall be subject to the same penalty."

An arrete of the Directory, dated the 6th Ventose, enacts, "That from that day the central bureau of the canton of Paris, shall grant no more permission to persons to settle in it:—All permissions of that sort are revoked, except those which shall be renewed in consequence of those desirous to settle at Paris appearing before the minister of police, and assigning good reasons for that purpose. All permissions for occasional residence are also revoked. New permissions may however be obtained, but only for a short time, by those who shall be able to assign justifiable causes, not included in the exceptions subjoined to the laws of the third and fourth complementary days of the second year, The central bureau is to continue to grant permissions, but only according to the strict and rigid letter of the law. Those whose permission are revoked, are bound to quit Paris within the period prescribed by the law."

A letter from Switzerland, in the gazette of Newied, dated the 27th January, announces, that there have arrived at Basle, a Danish and Swedish minister, and that within fifteen days or three weeks, we shall receive some agreeable intelligence respecting peace. This statement does not appear to us to be very probable.

The department of L'Yonne and that of Upper Soane, have experienced the same fate as several of the others. They ought at least to replace those functionaries by men who are in possession of the public confidence. But on this head government are frequently deceived, and induced to make choice of men who are loaded with public hatred and execration. At Aix, for instance, the municipality were displaced; their successors restored in the place of their sittings, the copy of the constitution of 1793, which had been taken away. That city suffers greatly from the tyranny of a commander, named Maurice Charles, a creature of Freron, who, conformably to an arret of that Preconsul, has put garrisons of 7, 8, or 10 soldiers in the houses of those who have sons, sons-in-law, nephews, cousins, &c. in a state of requisition, and are not able to produce the young men. These soldiers live in those houses at discretion, and demand whatever they please, meat, wine, &c. Government cannot too soon take measures to restrain those excesses, and recal the agents who thus abuse their confidence.

A letter from Angers states, but does not affirm as a positive fact, that Charette has died at Conde, in consequence of a wound.

Nouilles proposed, that the Public Functionaries detained in consequence of the Resolution of the 21st of May, and the military in actual service, should be excepted from the regulations of the law of the 3d Brumaire.

Charles Duval and Le Sage Senault moved the previous question.

'What!" exclaimed Madier, 'if the Generals Hoche and Frecheville, if the brothers of Merlin, who so bravely defended their country, were named Representatives of the people, would you exclude them from the Legislative body, merely because they had an emigrant relation?"

(Bentabole, Duval, Le Sage Senaut, &c. "Yes! Yes!")

"Fine reward then you reserve for your defenders!"

Madier, in descending from the tribune, was insulted by several Members, who called him "Chouan." Madier retorted on them "Jacobins."

The President called them all to order;—calm was restored, and Lecointre's plan was adopted.

After an animated discussion, the Council declared that the citizens Baudrinier and Gaillard, were not comprehended in the law of the 3d Brumaire. The brother of the first, a banished Ecclesiastic, had been inscribed in the list of Emigrants. The second, to withdraw himself from the system of terror, had retired to the armies, and had also been inscribed in the list of Emigrants.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 23.

Our cabinet seem at present actively employed in negociations with the French Republic. Every thing, however, indicates that no thoughts should be entertained of its taking part with the Coalesced Powers.

LONDON, MARCH 16.

Letters from the borders of the Rhine say, that the army of the Sambre and Meuse has received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at the first signal; different battalions have even approached the Moselle, and every moment we expect to see the suspension of arms cease. Preparation for defence and attack continue to

be redoubled on both sides. According to all repo that reach us, the French and Auſtrian armies incre every day. Almoſt all the troops that were in Bohem are marching towards the Rhine, where they will for a corps of 20,000 men. Hungary and Auſtria are ſend ing cavalry, and almoſt the whole of the garriſons Vienna will join the army. The hopes of peace ar completely vaniſhed.

PRESENT PICTURE OF PARIS.

From a French Paper

At Paris, the night always ſeems to put the interval a century between one and the next, and the Pariſi riſe, like Epimenides, with the air of men who are waked in a new world. The politicians awake ei morning with the fear that the government may be at end; the ſtock jobbers, that there may be no ſtocks; annuitants that their depoſit is loſt; rich men, that t may be new laws on property; idle men, that there be no opera; and all think it neceſſary to rub their e that they may be ſure there is ſtill a city of Paris.. T does every man go on, feeling his way, ſtep by ſtep, the utmoſt uncertainty, and begins the day without tending to gueſs whether he ſhall ever ſee the end of The life which the people leads is purely animal; they who have had the credit of being ſo well verſed i art of living, have no other conſideration than how ſcape the neceſſity of dying. The Pariſian women, formerly paſſed the cheif part of their time at ho ſedentary occupations, now are ſeen, betimes in the beſieging the doors of the bakers and grocers. dirt, nor wind, nor rain, nor cold, now frighte delicate creatures, who formerly could hardly bear at bad weather through a window; while the good P ans, with more than human patience when they rec ſmall pittence of bread for the ſubſiſtence of a day with joy, as if the golden promiſes with which they buoyed up ſo long, were now accompliſhed.

The buyers riſe before the ſellers, whoſe levee is at with as much impatience as that of a grandee of times—but with this comparitive diſadvantage, tha anti chamber is the ſtreet.

The ſtreets are full of mud. For paſſengers are t ſcavengers; and the pavement is in as bad a ſta there were carriages to ſpoil it.

The coffee-houſes are leſs frequented; the quic ſeem to have deſerted them—the mixers of lemon loſers by the alteration, but common ſenſe is a clea ner.

The taverns are in full proſperity; for there it the ſtock jobbers and other public plunderers, devou profits of their morning work—the ruin of an hun honeſt families.

By laſt night's Poſt.

IMPORTANT!

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2.

On Saturday was determined, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, a queſtion which has produced more ſenſibility in the public mind throughout the Union, and more warmth and debate in that houſe, than any other ſince the commencement of the preſent government, viz. the fate of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great-Britain. After a debate of more than five weeks (three on a preliminary queſtion relative to a call upon the Preſident for certain papers, and more than two upon the merit of the treaty) it was reſolved, by a majority of *three* only, to paſs the laws neceſſary to carry the treaty into effect.

The following are the yeas and nays on this queſtion.

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Ames, Bailey, Bourne, Bradbury, Buck Chriſtie, Coit, Cooper, Crabb, Dent, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, Gilbert, Gilman, Glenn, Goodhue, Goodrich, Gregg, Griſwold, Grove, Hancock, Harper, Hartley, Henderſon, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Kitchell, Kittera, Leonard, S. Lyman, Malbone, Muhlenberg, Murray, Read, Richards, Sedgwick, Sitgreaves, Jar. Smith, Wm Smith, Sam. Smith, Nath. Smith, Swift, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tracey, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Wadſworth, Williams.—51.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baird, Baldwin, Benſon, Blount, Brent, Bryan, Burgeſs, Cabell, Claiborne, Clopton, Coles, Dearborn, Earl, Franklin, Gallatin, Gilleſpie, Giles, Greenup, Hampton, Harriſon, Hathorn, Havens, Heath, Heiſter, Holland, Jackſon, Livingſton, Locke, W. Lyman, Maclay, Macon, Madiſon, Milledge, Moore, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Preſton, Rutherford, Iſaac Smith, Sprigg, Swanwick, Tatem, Varnum, Venable, Winn.—48.

ALBANY, APRIL 22.

We are happy to hear that the proprietors of the glaſs factory, have determined to conſolidate their eſtabliſhments into a permanent manufacturing town, which they have lately named Hamilton, in honor of that celebrated Patron of American manufactories. Conſiderable progreſs has been made in the extenſive eſtabliſhment of the glaſs works—Materials are alſo collecting for erecting an octagon church, and a ſpacious ſchool houſe. Surveyors are laying out the ground into ſtreets and houſe lots—and finally from the healthineſs of the ſituation—the advantages of a never failing and copious ſtream running through the heart of the ſettlement, its proximity to the flouriſhing weſtern country, and the enterpriſe and perſeverance which have marked its progreſs to its preſent ſtage, all combine to induce us to believe that ſucceſs will attend [illegible] effort.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1796.

MR PRICE,

These are falſehoods in their nature ſo flagrant, that the beſt anſwer they can receive is the univerſal impreſſion of their exiſtence. Mr. Bache's correſpondent upon the ſubject of the Alexandria Town Meeting, only deſerves ſuch an anſwer; he wrote to deceive people at a diſtance, and he may have partially anſwered his end. But the independent citizens of Alexandria know, and deride the falſehood. Upon a fair examination of the various informants of Mr. Bache's, ſimilar deceptions will no doubt be found, and the people of America will learn how to credit them. Their object is our political ruin, the means they uſe are fraud, deception, and the moſt impudent *lying*.

A CITIZEN.

On Monday laſt, being the firſt anniverſary of "*The Mechanical Relief Society of Alexandria*," the following perſons were elected Officers.

JOHN LONGDON, *Preſident.*
AARON HEWES, *Vice-Preſident.*
ALEXANDER SMITH, *Treaſurer.*
JOHN V. THOMAS, *Secretary.*

After the buſineſs of the Society was over, the Members adjourned to Mr. Wm. M'Knights tavern where an excellent dinner was provided for the occaſion—in the courſe of the evening the following toaſts were given.

The Mechanics of the United States—may they always be looked on with that reſpect, to which by their ſervices they are entitled.

American Independence—may it never be ſacrificed to foreign influence—three cheers.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States—may their deciſions be influenced by no conſiderations but the public good—three cheers.

The Republic of France—ſucceſs to their arms and wiſdom to their councils—ſix cheers.

American Commerce and Agriculture—may it flouriſh without being ſhackled by Treaties—three cheers.

The Heroes who atchieved our glorious Revolution—may their ſervices be held in everlaſting remembrance—ſix cheers.

The Republic of Holland—may their efforts in the cauſe of Freedom be crowned with ſucceſs.

Edward Livingſton—who ſo ably ſtept forward in behalf of the liberties of our citizen ſeamen.

The American Fair.

The Preſident of the United States—may his former virtues be honored by every friend of peace, and a republican form of government.—9 cheers.

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Amounting to 7000l. Currency at leaſt,

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Wiltons, Blankets, Caddas, Callicoes, Muſlins, Muſlinets, Dimities, Marſeilles Quiltings, Cambricks, Lawns, Kentings, Muſlin-Lawn, Kenting Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Cordurays, Thickſetts, Fuſtians, Velvets, Velverets, Princeſs Stuff, Everlaſtings, Jeans, Jenets, Laces, Edgings, a large quantity of Silk Ribbands, and Silks of various kinds for Ladies Dreſs, with a variety of many other Goods, and in particular ſeveral packages of Hardware.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 5.

For Freight or Charter to Philadelphia,

THE FAST SAILING SLOOP

ROBERT,

Burthen Fifty Tons,

Now lying Harper's Wharf.—Apply to the Maſter on Board,

JOSEPH BRIGGS,

May 5. OR

RICKETTS & NEWTON.

Monmouth, April 23, 1796.

I FORBID any perſon purchaſing a Negro Boy, called BEN, now in poſſeſſion of Mrs. BARBARA HARRISON, of Alexandria, he being my Property.

JOHN C. JONES.

HENRY WILBAR,

BEING ſolicited by ſeveral Gentlemen to bring Water from Spring Gardens to Alexandria, begs leave to ſubmit the following propoſitions to its Inhabitants, viz.—That he will engage to do it on the following Terms:—Every Gallon ſubſcribed for, not leſs than three per day, to pay Three Dollars till the firſt of November. As ſoon as three hundred gallons are ſubſcribed for, and the money collected, he will begin to deliver.

A Book for Subſcriptions is now open at Spring Gardens.

May 5.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscibing.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, will please to take notice, that the 4th payment of 50 dollars, on each share of the augmented stock, will be payable on Thursday the 5th of May next, and are informed that any Bank Notes from Philadelphia to Alexandria will by taken in payment.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN,
CASHIER.

April 21.

SPRING GOODS.

BY sundry conveyances the subscriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an assortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.

AND ALSO

London Bottled Porter.

of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in cases, casks and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extensive assortment of

LONDON GOODS,

purchased by one of the Firm at the different Manufactories, which they will offer for sale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouse on Swift's-alley, opposite Messrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They expect the remainder of their London Goods by the Ship Sisters, and an assortment of Hardware by the Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,

Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.

NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4*d.* to 20*d.*
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Cask.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glass.
Grindstones.
And sundry articles adapted to the Season.

Which will be sold at the most reasonable advance

BY WHOLESALE.

April 12.

Thompson and Veitch

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the Jane and Eliza and the Parkman from Liverpool, and the Sisters from London,

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Goods suited to the season;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

Which are now opening at their Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and for sale by the Piece or Package only.

They have also a number of well assorted

Crates of Queen's Ware,

AND

Pipes in Boxes.

April 9.

CARNE and SLADE

Have just imported by the brig Virginia, from Liverpool, a general

Assortment of Earthenware,

which they offer for sale at their store in Fairfax street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's.

They have likewise on hand,

Twines and Threads, Iron Wire

Files and Rasps, Nails, a variety of Shoe and Knee Buckles, Anvils, Vises, Pins, Tin Plate in boxes, Rolled Iron, Cammomile Flowers, &c.

April 22.

Blank Manifests for sale at the Printing Office.

PERFUMERY,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms,

VIZ.

Pots of Cowslip Pomatum	Wash Balls
Sticks of ditto ditto	Chymical Balls
Pots of Burgamot ditto	Violet Soap Balls
Sticks of ditto ditto	Patent Windsor Soap
Bottles of Burgamot	Cowslip Soap in squares
Ditto Milk of Roses	Shaving Powder
Lavender Water	Ditto Cakes
Smelling Bottles	Tooth Powder
Windsor Soap	Ditto Brushes.

April 23.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber living in Calvert County, Maryland, on Wednesday last, the 20th inst. a black, smooth faced, well looking negro fellow called BILLY; He is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet ten inches high, lusty and well made, his wool growing low down on his temples, his working clothes that he wore away were of white kersey yarn cloth, country made, a new felt hat, and I do not know of any other clothes he took with him but one old grey surtout coat and a pair of old boots, though probably he may change his dress, and I think it very likely he has, or will somehow get a pass, and endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever will apprehend the said negro and secure him in any gaol, so that I get him again shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences if brought home.

THOMAS HORRELL.

April 23.

For Sale,

A Tract of Land in Loudoun County, immediately upon the Potomack River, within three miles of Leesburg, 35 of Alexandria, and 30 of the Federal City, containing 500 acres. It is thought useless to give a full description of the land, as it is presumed that those who are desirous of purchasing will undoubtedly view the premises. The terms may be known by applying to Robert Herriford of Loudoun county, who is empowered to bargain for the said land, and will at any time shew the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Stafford county, near Aquia.

J. BRONAUGH.

April 30.

HAS had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Vessels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an assortment of well chosen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for sale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Cash, or at the usual Credit to punctual Customers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good stand for Business, to let. Enquire as above.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authorised to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and also those indebted to their store at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and discharge all debts due to and from that store.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Sisters, from London, a small part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the first vessels from London and Liverpool, as they were all shipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

Cure for the Dropsy.

THIS is to inform those who should be afflicted with the DROPSY, that I have procured a never-failing Remedy for said disorder. Those who should be afflicted with this disorder may be relieved by applying to the subscriber, living in Loudoun County, near the Gumspring.

FRANCIS WHITELY.

May 3.